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## DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

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#### OG ISLAND HOGS

The public recently has been treated to a spectacular conoversy between Senator Vardaman and Rear-Admiral Bowles ver the manner in which money was spent in the construction

Senator Vardaman, with his usual directness of speech clared that the construction of the Hog Island yards was me of the most infamous transactions that mar the pages of story," and that he agreed with Senator King, who had clared "there was a great deal of vulgar robbery, stealing and ievery by men engaged in the Hog Island enterprise.'

Admiral Bowles' retort to this charge was a telegram to enator Fletcher, chairman of the senate committee on com-

"You and your committee will appreciate that this stater ent that the contract for the construction of the Hog Island shipyards and building of ships is an infamous transaction, reflects upon all parties to it, and therefore particularly upon Admiral Capps and myself. Senator Vardaman has every opporunity to know the truth, and he knows that his statement is a eliberate lie. At a time when every effort is being made by tyself and the administration of the shippard to organize to the est advantage a large force of men for the construction of vesels, such statements are detrimental to the interests of the nited States, and a gross injustice to every man connected

The foregoing statement from Admiral Bowles was inserted, as the lawyers say, to keep the record straight. Senator Vardaman has denounced the enterprise as crooked and Admiral Bowles has defended it as straight. Senator Fletcher seemed to he under the impression that it was his duty, being a good Democrat, to take sides with the admiral. It is not out of place state that if senators were more prone to go into the facts, istead of defending the profiteers, a good deal of the scandal sat we have already heard something about, and a lot of that et to come, would never have happened.

On Friday the president instructed that the report of the og Island affair, made by the department of justice, might be ade public. It is of more interest to the public than the conoversy between Senator Vardaman and Admiral Bowles.

In the first place the report reveals that the original estirate of the cost was \$21,000,000. The yard has actually cost 63,000,000, and only one ship has been delivered, and it was ery unsatisfactory, and a lot of additional work was required make is seaworthy, although the ship itself cost in the neighorbood of \$1,100,000.

The entire report is revolting in its narration of a financial orgy. Millions of the people's money has been spent in xcessive salaries and in a waste of material. Fifty ships now a the ways will cost approximately \$500,000 each more to

saild than the building cost in other yards. The concern in charge of the work operated on the nefarious the more they made he concern stood to make \$14,440,000 by fulfilling its contract

In conclusion the report says: "We are not able to find ffirmatively that the agent has satisfactorily accounted in the earings before us for the expenditure of so large a sum of money in the construction of this plant," and then adds that "the main question being the reasonableness of the expenditures. board of experts would be a more suitable tribunal, we think,

The report suggests a recovery of the stolen money, but it Speed Surprising. seems to be the idea that the matter should be transacted as between gentlemen. Perhaps the grafters will agree to return half the stolen money if no fuss is made over it, or to drop the subject entirely. Meanwhile Senator Vardaman seems to have disturbed the poise of those who are entirely satisfied with the situation, especially Admiral Bowles, who seems to think too much has already been said about it.

### CENSORSHIP AWRY

The censorship is off, we are told, but off and on it is. Spellbinders returning from abroad are accustomed to exclaim: 'Now that my lips are unsealed, etc.," and then proceed to relate some supposedly hitherto unheard of story. But letters from abroad are still being opened, scrutinized and censored. It is a somewhat incongruous situation that permits a man to say publicly anything that occurs to him, and be forbidden to write an ordinary business letter without having it delayed and held up by the censor.

A letter that has just reached us from London, containing a circular offering to sell an article for publication, was duly stamped by the censor with one of those formidable placards pasted over it as in wartime, giving an insignificant and inconsequential matter the appearance of importance. If the censor hadn't troubled himself so much with it probably we should not have troubled with it at all. It looks like a needless bother, now that the bridle is off and speakers may say what they wish and correspondents may cable whatever occurs to them.

In the New York World of Dec. 17 there occurs a number of interviews with returning soldiers, from which we take the following extract:

"Ask the Y. M. C. A. where it gets off with all this publicity stuff it has printed in the newspapers on this side," called a soldier, to the accompaniment of groans. "It charges enough for stuff; it ought to declare dividends soon. Put in a line about the English Y. M. C. A." More groans. "Give the Red Cross a boost," someone interjected. Words of approval sounded.

"We didn't see the Salvation Army or the K. of C. where we were," someone said, "but here they are all right, and don't make a profit on a chap in a hospital or anywhere else, because they give away their stuff."

So there you are some dissatisfied and some satisfied. The boys will tell the whole story as it impressed them when they come back, censorship or no censorship, and whatever is of interest will find its way into print.

Rabbi Joseph Bogen was in failing health for several years oreceding his death, but his absence from the scenes of activity lid not serve to obliterate the memory of his genial nature and vise counsel. He numbered his friends by the hundreds, and hey were won to him without reference to creed or cult. He vas a ripe scholar, with splendid judgment, and craved nothing nore than an opportunity to serve. The fruits of his work are mperishable

# That Guiltiest Feeling-By Briggs



# FRANK H. SIMONDS' WAR ARTICLE

Liquidating Mitteleuropa—The New Map By FRANK H. SIMONDS, AUTHOR OF "THE GREAT WAR," "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

'In several articles since the German surrender I have discussed the forth-coming peace congress, with particular reference to the more general questions to be considered and settled and the dangers which will have to be surmounted in dealing with principles. In the present article I shall try to describe certain developments which have followed closely upon the termination of the fighting and have in some respects lessened and in others increased the practical problems which will face the Versailles gathering. These problems follow the rapid rise in what we had learned to call Mitteleuropa of several considerable nations.

Until the Bulgarian defeat served as the first sign of the crumbling of the whole edifice built by German arms there stretched across Europe, from the Baltic to the Black and Aegean seas, a great mass of territory, dominated by German arms, Austris-Hungary, Huigaria and Turkey, together with the conquered lands of the Serbs and the Roomanians In this territory some 75,006,000 Germans, 10,000,000 Magyars and Turkey, together with the conquered lands of the Serbs and the Roomanians In this territory some 75,006,000 Germans, 10,000,000 Magyars and Turkey, together with the conquered lands of the Serbs and the Roomanians In this territory some 75,006,000 Germans, 10,000,000 Magyars and 100,000,000 of subject races, including at least 34,000,000 Slav-Poles, Czecho-Slavs and Juge-Slavs and Ruthenlans Four million Latins, Bumanians and Italians were also included in this list of the "inferior races."

It was the dream of the nations in arms against Germany to liberate these subject races, to erect in the place of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy not one, but several states, which should have reveal unity and holding a population researed the manian of the fremewary 36,000.000 is the new Jugo-Slavs and the first sign of the remining of the complete. In the mainland of italy and holding a population greater than that of Italy and holding a population greater than that of Italy and holding a population g

arms against Germany to liberate these subject races, to erect in the place of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy not one, but several states, which should have racial unity and be capable of interposing an effective and permanent barrier to German expansion to the Near East. These states were to be for the future the guarantees against a return of the German to his Mittel-suropa ambitions. Recognition by the allies of the aspirations of the Rumanians, the Jugo-Slava and the Czecho-Slovaks was a sure sign of what the future would hold in store should Germany lose the war.

What was not clearly perceived anywhere before the end of the war was the rapidity with which these national reunions would take place once the cament of German military power was removed. Therefore, what has taken place in the past two months has surprised the world and supplied one of the most marvellous spectacles of nation building and map making in all European history. Since the Austrian collabse we have seen greater Rumania become a solid and accompished fact, Jugo-Slavia spring into life and the Czecho-Slovak state take its place among the free nations of the world. In the same period, but with less definiteness, Poland has seen rising from her rains.

With the rise of these several states With the rise of these several states the whole situation in Eastern and Southern Europe has undergone a tremendous transformation. And the changes seemed destined to endure. The problem is no longer whether there shall be a marked increase in the number of European nations, but what shall be the boundaries of these new states. In a word, the question has become notice of creating new states, but of fixing the limits of states which are attendy in existence, and assuming the mormal character of nations.

And in this article I desire first of all to set forth a few statistics and facts as to some of the new nations, and then briefly to indicate the problems which remain to be settled at Versailles, the disputes between the several races and states which have altendy caused bloodsner and have assumed a threatening aspect. Exactly as the old Balkan states, having escaped from Turkish slavery, found themselves at once arrayed against certain great powers and against each other, the new nations are standing on the british of similar dangers which are

than six, militon brother fastins living in Bessarabla, Bukovina, Transylvania and the Banat.

### Led to Disaster.

This policy of national instinct, as a celebrated Rumantan patriot defined it, led to immediate disaster and Rumanta was conquered and crushed; she liturgarian state. Having

But since Austria fell Rumania has a swiftly and almost completely realized her program of 1917. First of all, the union of Bessarabia with Russia was made complete. Next, Rumanian troops recupied the old Rumanian lands taken, by Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary. Thereafter the Bukovina was seized and the local assembly of Transylvania proclaimed the union of the province with the local assembly of the province with the second and the local assembly of the province with the local assembly of the local assem

progress in achieving unity has been a little less simple than the Rumanian because of this diversity in tribes and because of certain religious differences. But just as the Rumania of 1914 has been the central factor in greater Rumania, the Serbia of the days before the war has supplied the center of attraction for the Slav reunion.

At the present hour this process has reached the following point. The national assembly of the Slevenes, meeting at Laibach in Carriols, of the Croats.

river, Hungarian Croatia and Slavonia; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia and most, if not all, of the Austrian provinces of Dalmatia, which is now claimed by the Slavs and the Italians. In adition, the Serba claim, with justice, a certain portion of the Hungarian province of Temesvar. In sum, the new southern Slav state will have an area of approximately 90,000 square miles and a population of not less than 11,000,000. This is another new state equal in size to the mainland of Italy.

of Italy.

In addition, the Slavs urge their iles, the disputes between the seviles, the disputes and states which have all the reations are standing ested from Turkish slavery, found missless at once arrayed against cach sevile as threatening to world peace the old Eastern question, for begin at the beginning, the fall of strik was followed promptly by the disation of all the Roumanian ambination of All the Roumanian ambination of 2,500,000. On all sides, we the south and southeast, where political and ethnographic frontiers between the seviles and southeast, where political and ethnographic frontiers are identical. Rumania was surround by Austrian. Hungarian and Russian ritiory inhabited by Rumanians. In Rumania entered the war on the ed side, seeking to liberate not less as six, million brother Latins living Ressarabla, Bukovina, Transylvania of to Disaster.

a celebrated Rumantan patriot defined it, led to immediate disaster and Rumania was conquered and crushed she lost political and economic independence. Hungary and Bulgaria seized a portion of her territory and the sode consolation for the Rumanians was the partial union with their country of Russian Bessarabia, a union favored by the Germans solely to give them control of this Russian province under the color of a Rumanian occupation. north, which are already being occupied by Czecho-Slovak troops, Hungary, which was four years ago larger than Italy, will shrink to some 60,000 square miles, a third smaller than either Ru-mania or Juga-Siavia. Its population, which exceeded 20,000,000 in 1914, will hardly exceed 12,000,000, but it will be in large part Magyar; the old evils will disappear, and Hungary, too, in losing her subject races will achieve national unity.

### No Sea Access.

the war has supplied the center of attraction for the Siav reunion.

At the present hour the process has reached the following point. The national assembly of the Siovenes, meeting at Laibach in Carniola, of the Croats, meeting at Agram (Zagreb) of the Bosnia and all of its natural routes to the coast will be held by enemies or rivals and all of its natural routes to the seath of the coast will be held by enemies or rivals their desire for amalgamation under the leadership of the Serb crown, and have summoned an assembly representing all the elements to meet at Serajevo and organize a new nation.

In area this state will be but little smaller than the new Rumania. It will certainly include all of the Austrian province of Carniola, certain portions of Carniola, certain portion German speaking districts will seel incorporation with Germany rather that with the new state. But these offer n

incorporation with Germany rather than with the new state. But these offer no such intricate tangles as the Adriatic dispute of the Southern Siavs and Italians, and the "Czecho-Slovaks have already won the sympathy and support of the western nations by their courage, intelligence and moderation.

Such in substance is the transformation which has taken place in Mitteleuropa in two months. One may complete the story by brief reference to the organization in the German-speaking provinces of Austria of a semblance of a state, which has already sought to be admitted into the German mation. Rather less than 7.000,000 people are included in this surviving fragment of Hapsburg Austria, but should their desire be granted they would bring to Germany precious aid, largely if not wholly replacing the numbers lost by cessions to France, Poland and Denmark and completing the unification of the German Austrians is less interesting than the fact of the Ties of three new German Austrians is less interesting than the fact of the rise of three new

German Austrians is less interesting than the fact of the rise of three new nations, with combined population of nearly 37,000,000, with an area greater than that of France, even with Alsace-Lorraine; three nations with great economic possibilities, created out of territories mainly inhabited by people who have sought this transformation. Across the pathway of any new German adventure toward the east these three states rise as impressive obstacles. Given half a century of peaceful development, nothing is more certain than that there will be a natural term to all German hope of expansion in Europe toward Asia and Africa.

It was to abolish just this danger that Germany, with Austria, risked the world war. The Jugo-Slavia which must remain the foundation of the new system was the peril that Berlin and Vienna saw rising in the immediate future, once Serbla had shared in the successful war against Turkey and with Greek aid overthrown Bulgaria. What they fought to prevent the Austrians, Germans and Hungarians see accomplished now the war has been lost, and in seeing what has happened we can better understand why Vienna and Berlin invited the whirlwind.

Union Possible.

### Union Possible.

the since Austria fell Rumania has miles a third smaller than either Rumania or Juga-Slavia. Its population, which exceeded 29,000,000 in 1914, will be in a complete Next, Rumanian froots all the black of the did Rumanian froots all the black of the did Rumanian froots all the black of the did Rumanian froots and austria-Hungary. too, in losing reafter the Bukovina was seized and local assembly of Transylvania promed the union of the province with med the union of the province with Magyars. Having been equal pariners,

RANK H. SIMONDS, author of FTHE GREAT WAR," "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

were added 42,000 square miles and not infrequently the dominating particles of the theory of the state of

ligion and the lack of a common historical tradition constitute possible causes for future disintegration. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that the peril from without may force unity within, and thus contribute to ultimate success. For the Czecho-Slovaks the perils are manifold. They are threatened alike by the Germans within and without they have also the hostile Magyars on their southern frontiers, and they are without direct access to the sea. But if their future is difficult they are beyond all doubt the best fitted of all the newly united peoples for the great task before them. Moreover, they have the good will of all the western powers to an unlimited extent. It remains now briefly to recapitulate the problems which have arisen out of the creation of these three new nations, problems which have arisen out of the creation of these three new nations, problems which have arisen out of the difficulties are relatively insignificant. The Ruthenians to the northeast lay claim to a portion of Bukovina, basing their claim upon the fact that the inhabitants of this region are Siav. Between Rumania and Hungary there is a grave difference of opinion as to where the frontiers should be drawn. The Rumanians claim most of the Temesvar and many countries north of Transylvania, basing their claims upon the ethnographic map. As these claims are unmistakable, it is far from impossible that Rumania will receive a substantial addition of territory at versailles, but it will be in accordance with justice and will neave no injustice to foment future disturbance. By contrast, Bulgaria will certainly ask for the territory taken by Rumania in 1913 and inhabited by Bulgars. Some small surrender in this quarter may be asked of Rumania, but her old anxiety as 10 Bulgaria has been abolished now that she has become a considerable power, with double the area and population of her old rival.

Many Problems.

I have sufficiently indicated the Czecho-Slovak problems for Versailles. The Germans will seek to have excluded from the new state the border regions in which the German-speaking element predominates, both in Bohemia and Austrian Sliesia, but this would in the main, be to destroy all the natural frontiers of the new state and save, perhaps, in the Sliesian quarter, little is to be expected for the Germans. Unquestionably, the great powers also will have to fix the line between the new nation and Hungary, but here the ethnographic map is a sure and safe guide, although fatal to Magyar claims. It remains now to discuss the one really serious problem, that of the new Jugo-Slavia. The boundaries between the Slavs and the Germans and Hungarians to the north can be drawn with little difficulty. In the main the great Drav river supplies an admirable frontier from the Alps to the Danube, although to the east the Serb claims in Temesvar must be considered. To the south, both in the case of Bulgaria and of Greece, the frontiers have been fixed by treaty and will hardly be greatly changed, despite Bulgar claims. The same is true in the case of Albania, although the Serb claim to Scutari and the Drin valley will have a hearing, as it should.

But when it comes to Dalmatia the real difficulty begins. By an agreement made in London during the war the Slavs and Italians divided Dalmatia nearly, but not quite, in half, the Italians taking the northern half, but leaving to the Jugo-Shavs a number of ports, including Cattaro, Ragusa, Gravosa and Fluime, which is not in Dalmatia. This agreement was satisfactory to neither side. Dalmatia is in its history Italian and Roman and in its history Italian and Roman and in its history Italian and Roman and in its history Italian heave were the limit of the pool inhabitants not 10 per cent are Italians, and the overwhelming demand of its people is to become a part of Many Problems.

language and population Slav. Of 660,000 inhabitants not 10 per cent i Italians, and the overwhelming dema of its people is 10

THE GREAT PEACE.

We sat down to write Something about the peace And the subject grew larger Every moment. We thought of what The overthrow of absolutism Meant to millions and millions Of little children, and we Pondered upon the deliverance From terror and bestiality Before us rose the Lusitania,

Outraged Belgium, Ravished Serbia and the slavery Of millions of innocents. There was so much to say We could not put it in words, And we went out and walked Around the block and smoked And tried it over again, And we fell to musing over The sacrifices of our own boys For the cause of Justice;

Was, "Isn't it wonderful!" A Costa Rica revolution has failed, which is the first time any Costa Rica revolution has ever done anything of that kind.

And wives and sisters,

Which menaced it. We could occasionally

words,

And what peace means to them-

A glorious peace with victory— What it means to the world

To be freed from the Thing

Say something about the war,

And nothing that anybody

Is enough. It is a peace

Can write or speak or sing

That passeth all understanding. The milkman came by and

At 5 o'clock in the morning And the only line we had written

On the old typewriter all that night

Left the bottles for the baby

But the vocabulary balked At Peace. It is too great for

WANTED-Situation as press agent for movie actress or ambitious society woman, by the most accomplished painter of the lily in Europe; for many months personal press agent of William Hohenzollern. Ex-cellent references. Can tell truth or lie equally well. Weeping and violet picking a specialty.—Herr Karl Rosner.

"The news keeps growing sweeter and sweeter."—Wichita Eagle Referring to the peace news, not the sugar news.

One philosopher says there are more bread winners than bread makers among the women nowadays.

#### WILL STAY RIGHT THROUGH.

WANTED-Position by man willing to act as nurse or undertaker's assistant.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Allah and the old German Gott seem to be disappearing down the trail of time hand in hand-two minds with but a single thought, two heads that ache as one.

Chancellor Maximilian was so soon done for, we often wonder what he was begun for.

White shoes always add a great deal to a girl's appearance, especially if she has No. 9 feet to start with.

The young lady next door says: "I am glad to read that the smelting interests expect to increase their output now. They are my favorite

# Twice Told Tales

tension and not a few outbreaks. Nor is it to be mistaken that, even if Italy enforces her claims and occupies all or half of Dalmatia, a new European prob-lem will be created, for the southern Slavs are just as certain to pursue their quest of complete unification as were the Italians, and Dalmatia will be-

were the Italians, and Dalmatia will become a Slavonic Trentino to troubte the peace of the world for many decades.

To the Dalmatian problem is added that of Trieste and Istria. Here the Italians are on firmer ground. Trieste is an Italian city, two-thirds of ita population being Latin so is Gorizia, while a large, but by no means dominant portion of the population of Istria is also Italian. But even in Istria and the coastland the hinterland is the Slavs chaim all the littoral of the Slavs chaim all the littoral of the Adriatic from the mouth of the Isonac southward, including Trieste and Pola. This claim they intend to press at Versailles, It is a valid claim based upon the strictest interpretation of the principles of race and self-determination, but it can hardly prevail, given Italian sacrifices for the possession of the Italian city of Trieste.

To me this Adriatic problem seems one of the most dangerous of all that will have to be decided at Versailles, because there can be no settlement satisfactory to both sides and any wholly unjust and unfair decision will open the way to an endless animosity to be the ween Italy and the new and powerful Slav state which is destined to rise on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. But whatever the solution, there seems certain to be a strong Jugo-Slavia bettending from the Alps to the Rhodopians, constituting one of the new facts of a totally new southeastern Europe. rope.

### Just a Moment DAILY STRENGTH AND CHEER. Compiled by John G. Quinius, the Sunshine Man.

And it shall come to pass, that who-seever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered; for in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliv-erance, as the Lord hath said, and in the remnant whom the Lord shall call.—Joel II., 32, God declares that the invocation of this name in a despatition of the

God declares that the invocation of His name in a despairing condition is a sure port of safety. What the prophet had said was certainly dreadful—that the whole order of nature would be so changed that no spark of life would appear, and that all places would be filled with darkness. What, therefore, he says now is the same as though he declared, that if men called on the name of God life would be found in the grave. Since then God invites here the lost and the dead, there is no reason why even the heaviest distresses should proclude an access for us or for our prayers. If there is promised salvation and deliverance to all why shall call on the name of the Lord, it follows, as Faul reasons, that the doctrine of the gospel belongs to the Gentilles also. It would have been a great presumption in us to present ourselves tiles also. It would have been a great presumption in us to present ourselves before God, except he had given us confidence and promised to help us. We learn from this place that however much God may afflict his church, it will yet be perpetuated in the world; for it can no more be destroyed than the very truth of God, which is eternal and immutable.—"Exhortation."

But summer in my heart,
My feet are weary now—
Soon earth and I must part;
But God has made my pathway bright,
And now, at evening time, there's light.

A staff of easy grasp
Suppots my yielding limb;
He bids my faith to clasp
Its hold, and trust on him;
His love and will are my delight,
And, lo, at evening-time, there's light!

My outer vision's dim,
My inward eye is clear,
My every thought of Him
Disperses every fear;
I know life's outcome will be right,
For now, at evening-time, there's light.
—John Parker.

10 Years Ago.

News of Memphis

DECEMBER 21, 1893.

Admiral Mello, commander of the Brazilian rebels, is waging daily battle on the Cobras islands against the city of Rlo de Janeiro.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, told congress the government needed \$458,121,000 in revenues for the 1894 budget.

Congress will adjourn tomorrow for the Christmas holidays, closing the legislation for 1893.

Mrs. E. J. Smith, of 35 Goslee street, left last night for Arkinsass, accompanied by Miss Fannie Legg.

Local fireworks concerns report business booming for the Yuletide celebrations.

Tomorrow will be the shortest day of the year, there being slightly less than 10 hours of daylight, and the sun will start its annual trip north.

DECEMBER 21, 1908.

A total of 11,892,115 bales of cotton were ginned during 1908 until Dec. 13, against 9,284,090 for the same time last year, the government reports.

With 60,000 persons idle in Berlin, the German government is facing a serious proposition. The tenth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Arthur U. Boone was fittingly celebrated yesterday at the First Baptist church.

Harry K. Thaw, confined at Matteawar, N. Y., can not be taken to Pittsburgh to testify in bankruptcy proceedings of his family, a judge ruled today.

The newly elected municipal council of Lisbon. Portugal, has discovered a deficit of \$7,000,000 in the city's finances.

E'nai B'rith day was celebrated at the temple on Poplar avenue last night by the members.

### Questions and Answers

E. G.—Can a person born of Amer-can parents in England be elected to the position of president of the United States?

S. E. R.—Can a soldier in the service, if in Europe, get his discharge Ans.—No, all men of the expeditionary forces are to be sent to this country before getting their discharges. B. E. L.—I am a foreigner. I have been in this country before. Will you tell me how I can get my naturalization papers?

Ans.—A person of foreign birth wish-

INQ -Did the English and America

peace parties ever use the city of Versailles for their conterences?

Ans.—Yes. It was at Versailles that the armistice between Great Britain and the United States was signed in 1783.

J. F. E.—Will you tell me what causes the ring around the moon? A Aus.—The reason a ring is often seen around the moon is because of the moisture high up in the atmosphere. A. M.—Where did the name John Bull originate? Bull originate?

Ans.—It is said to be derived from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire of that name. Dr. Arbuthnot's satire of that name.

C. U. E.—What is the origin of the name Arizona? Is there any other meaning to the name?

Ans.—The state name Arizona is generally supposed to have come from the Spanish words, "arida zona," meaning arid zone. Another opinion is that it came from arizuma, which means silver bearing.

H. E. D. Diessa [12] The where is

silver bearing.

R. E. D.—Please tell me where is Luxemburg and its population.

Ans.—Luxemburg is a little state bounded by Germany, Belgium and France. The population is about 250,-

E. A. R.—What is the composition of denatured alcohol? Ans.—It is composed of 95 per cent grain alcohol, 4½ per cent wood alco-hol and ½ per cent benzine. hol and ½ per cent benzine.

H. G.—What is the British board of trade and what is its purpose?

Ans.—The British board of trade is a permanent committee of the privy council for the purpose of supervising commerce and industry in England.

W. D.—To settle a dispute: Was there ever a president of the United States a bachelor?

Ans.—Yes, the 15th, James Buchanan.